


$$E=mc^2$$

The SMART Reactor

4th Annual Asian-Pacific Nuclear Energy Forum

2010. 6. 18-19

Won Jae Lee (wjlee@kaeri.re.kr)



한국원자력연구원
Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute

Contents



- I. Introduction**
- II. SMART Design Features**
- III. SMART Project**
- IV. Summary & Conclusions**

I. Introduction



□ Nuclear, a Resolution to Energy, Water & Environment Issues

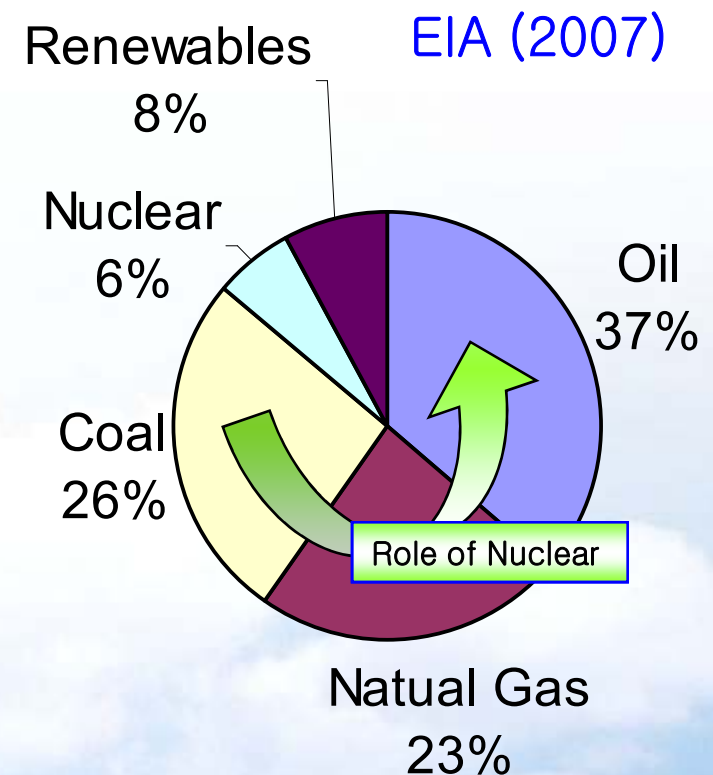
Humanity's Top Ten Problems for next 50 years

1. ENERGY
2. WATER
3. FOOD
4. ENVIRONMENT
5. POVERTY
6. TERRORISM & WAR
7. DISEASE
8. EDUCATION
9. DEMOCRACY
10. POPULATION



2003	6.3	Billion People
2050	8-10	Billion People

Richard Smalley ,
Energy & Nanotechnology Conference,
Rice University, Houston, May 3, 2003





❑ Small & Medium Reactors can provide Flexible Resolution to Energy, Water & Environmental Issues

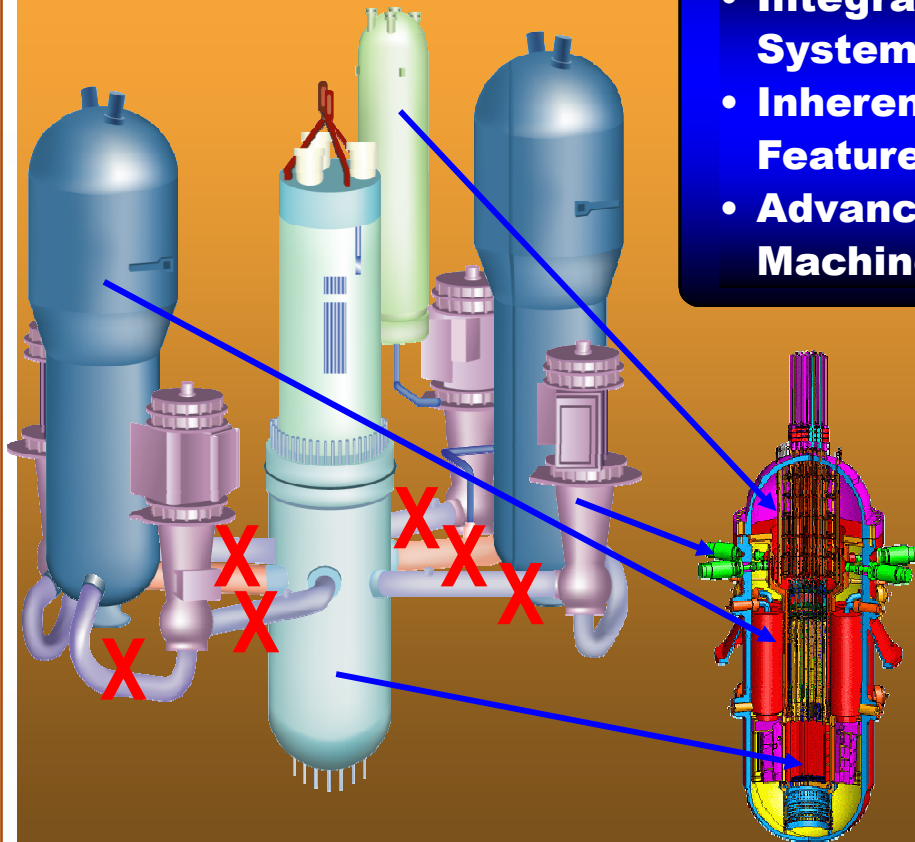
- Electricity to Countries with
 - Limited or Distributed Electricity Grid System
 - Limited Financial Resources for a Large Nuclear Power Plant
- Combined Electricity and Process Heat to
 - Industrial Complexes: High Pressure Steam
 - Arid Regions: Water Desalination
 - Freezing Regions: District Heating

❑ **SMART** (**S**ystem-integrated **M**odular **A**dvanced **R**ea**c**Tor) is being developed by KAERI

II. SMART Design Features



« Loop Type PWR

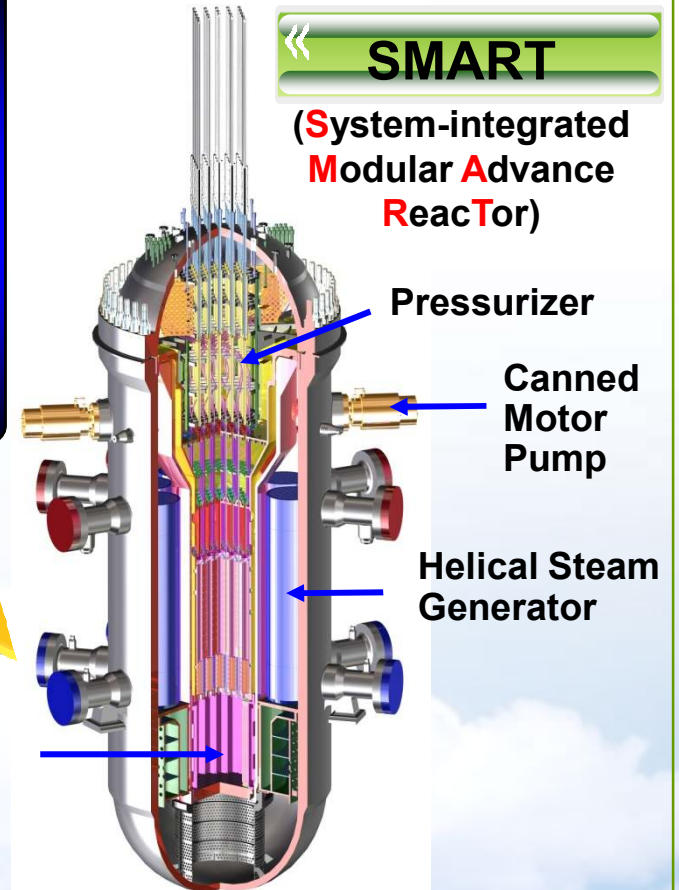


Innovative Design

- Integrated Primary System
- Inherent Safety Features
- Advanced Digital Man-Machine Interface

« SMART

(System-integrated
Modular Advanced
ReacTor)

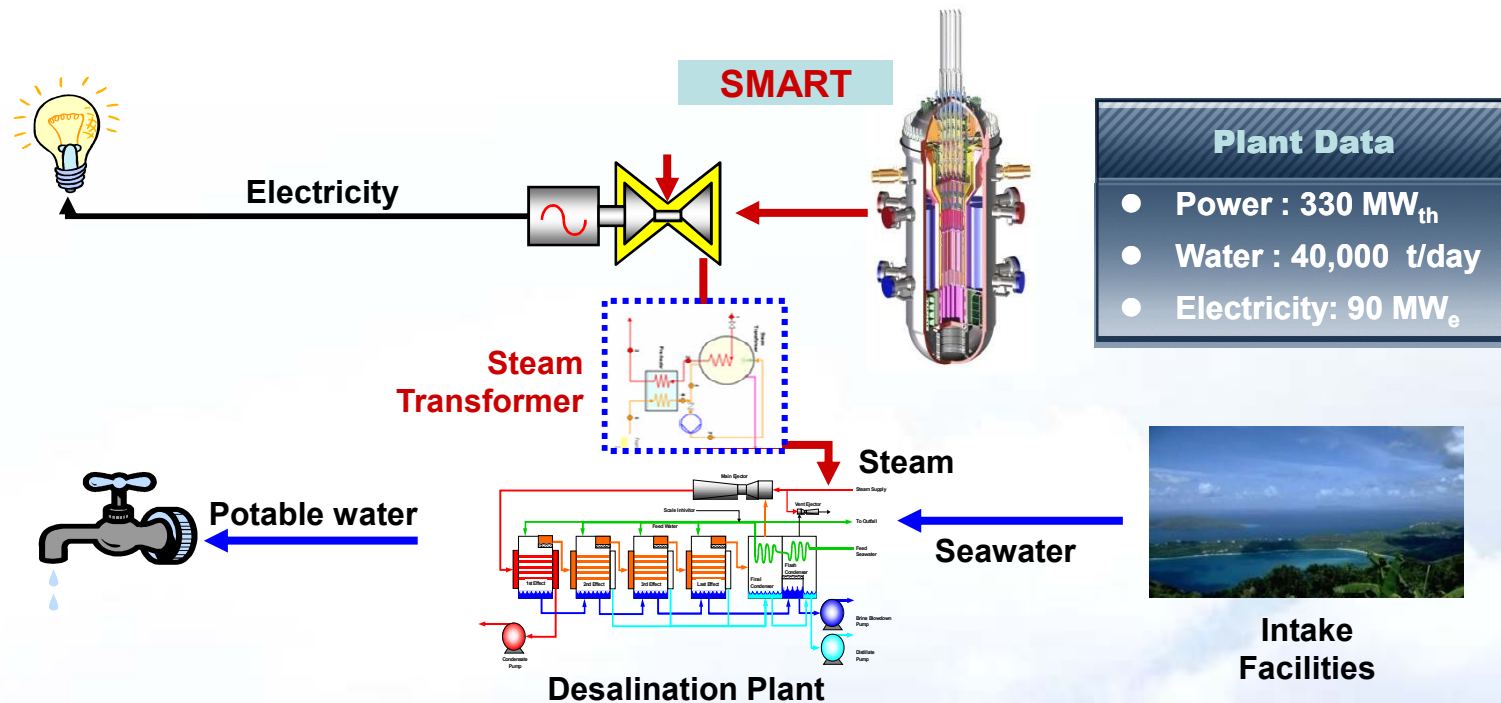


- Enhanced Reactor Safety: No LBLOCA
- Flexible Applications: Electricity, Heat
- Early Deployment: Proven Technology

SMART 330MW_{th} Application

330MW_{th} Integral PWR

Electricity Generation, Desalination and/or District Heating



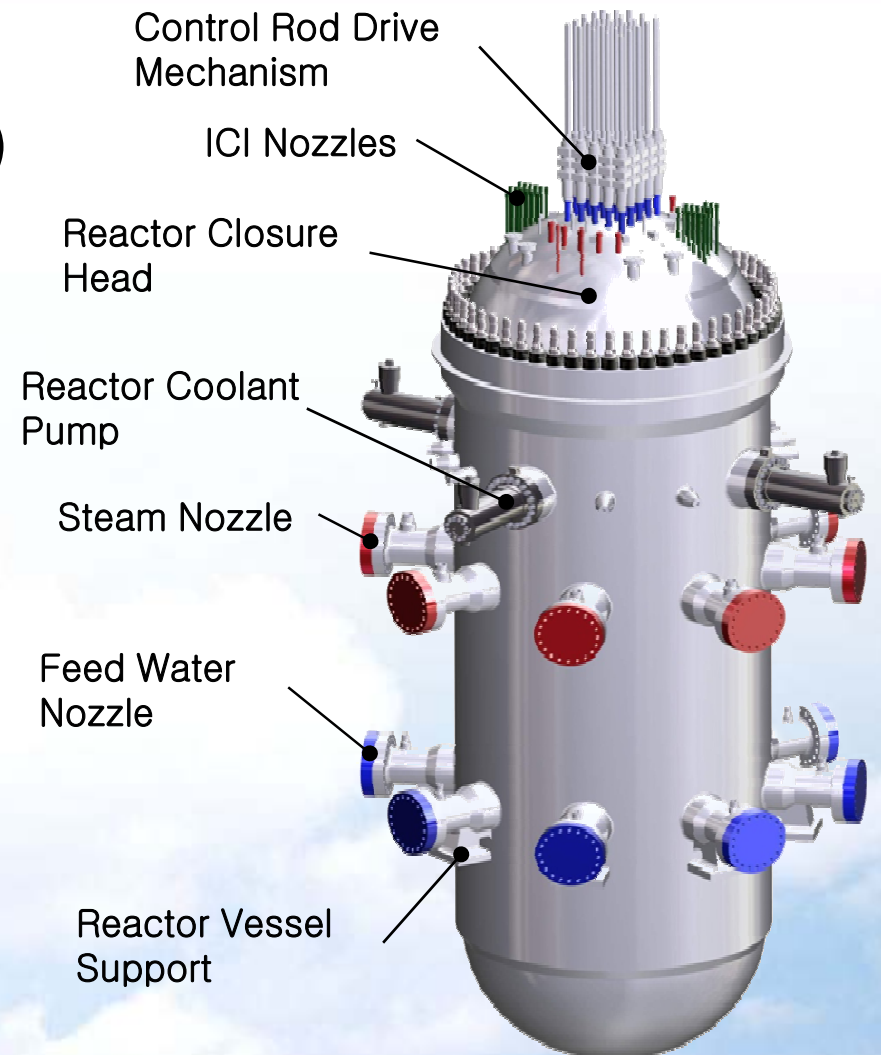
- Electricity and Fresh Water Supply to a City of 100,000 Population
- Suitable for Small Grid Size or Distributed Power System

□ All Primary Components in a Reactor Pressure Vessel (RPV)

- 8 Helical Once-through SG's
- 4 Canned Motor Pumps
- Internal Steam Pressurizer
- 25 Magnetic Jack type CRDM's
- RPV Internals
 - Upper Guide Structure
 - Core Support Barrel

□ RPV

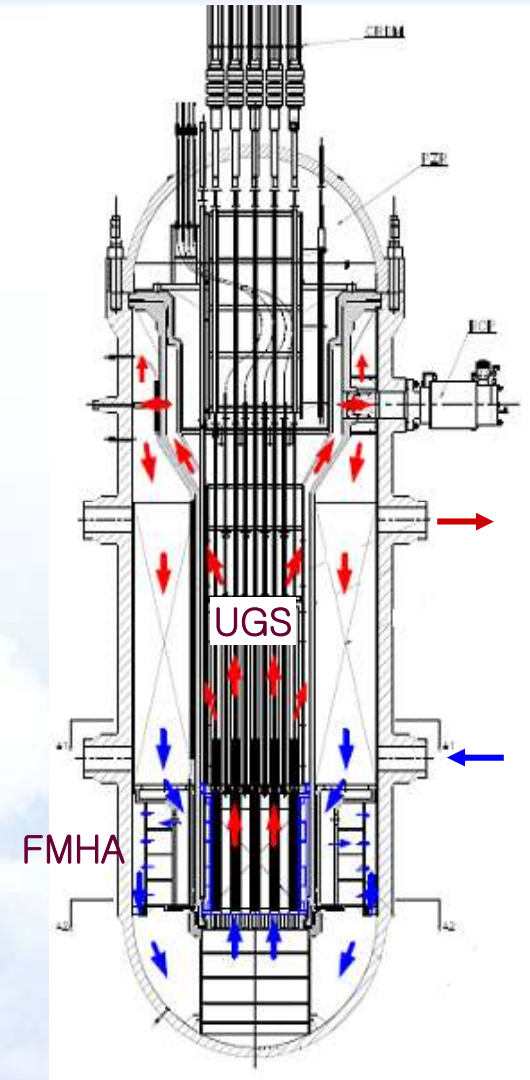
- 6.5m (D) X 18.5m (H)
- Design Condition: 17MPa, 360°C
- Reactor Life > 60 yrs



RPV Thermal-Hydraulics

- ❑ Major Flow Path to Minimize Cross Flow in the Upper Guide Structure (UGS)
- ❑ Flow Mixing Header Assembly (FMHA) provides Thermal Mixing in case of TH Asymmetry
- ❑ Major TH Parameters

Parameter	Value
Pressure, MPa	15
Core Average Mass Flux, kg/m ² s	1361
Maximum Core Bypass, %	4.0
Average Rod Heat Flux, kW/m ²	360
Core Inlet Temperature, °C	295.7
SG Inlet, °C	323
Steam Superheating, °C	30
Fuel Thermal Margin, %	> 15



Fuel & Core

□ Fuel

- Proven 17 x 17 LEU Fuel with Reduced Height
- Peak Rod Burn-up > 60GWD/MTU

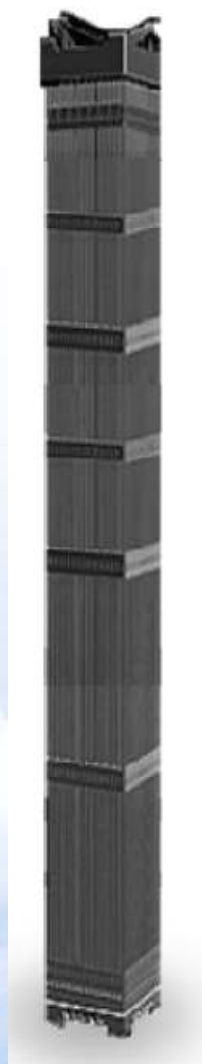
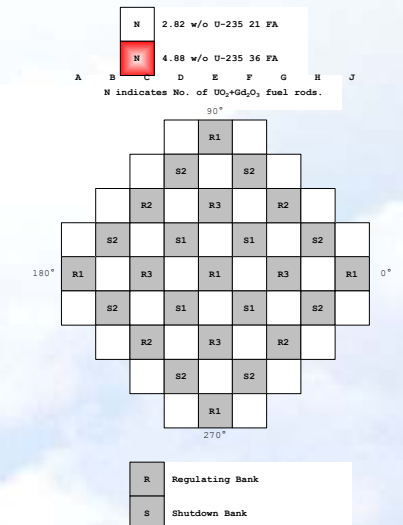
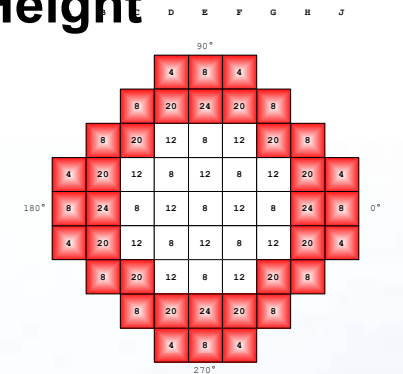
□ Core

- 57 Fuel Assemblies
- Fuel Cycle Length > 3 yrs
- Availability Factor > 95%

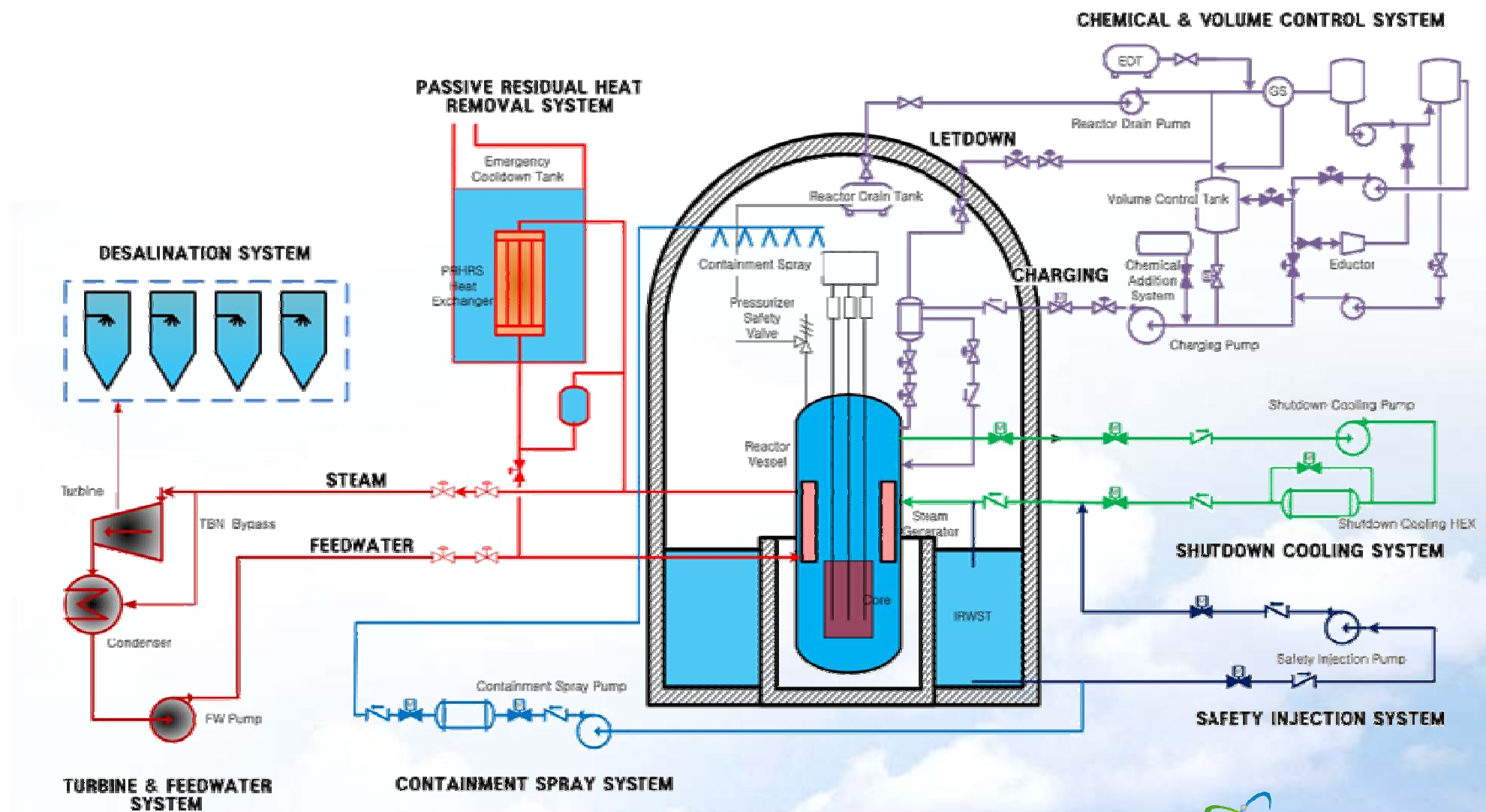
□ Proven Reactivity Control

- External CRDM
- Soluble Boron
- Burnable Poison

□ 60 yrs of On-site Spent Fuel Storage



Fluid Systems



☐ Core Damage Frequency < 10^{-6} /RY

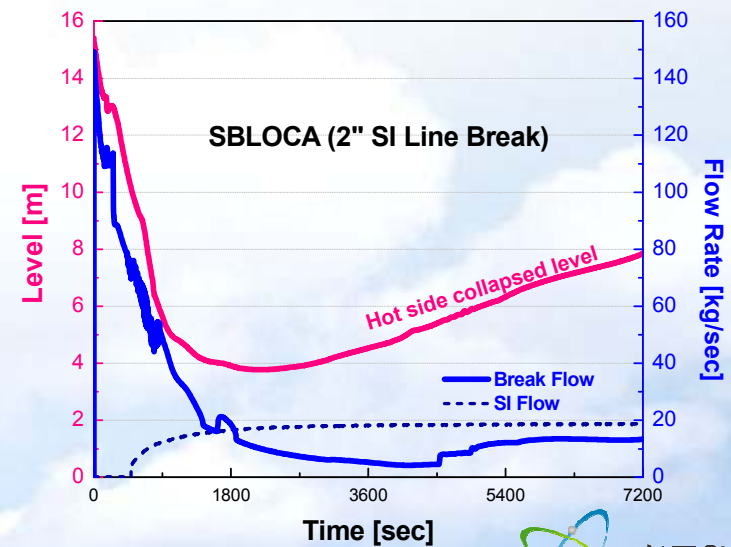
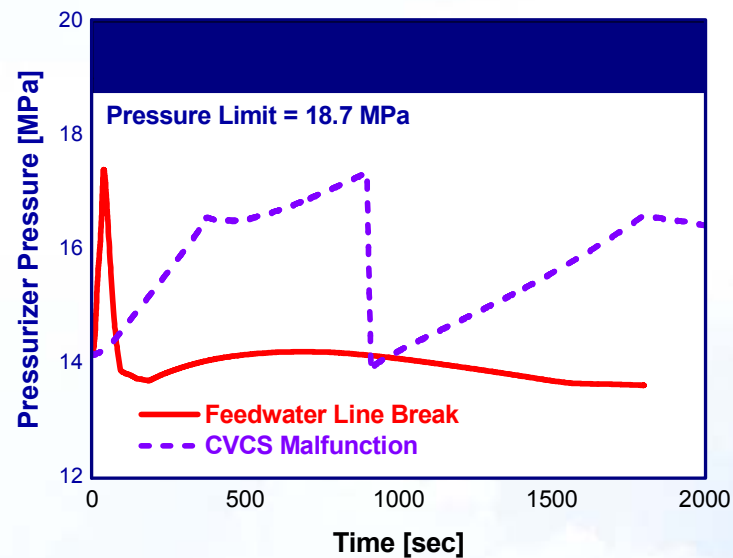
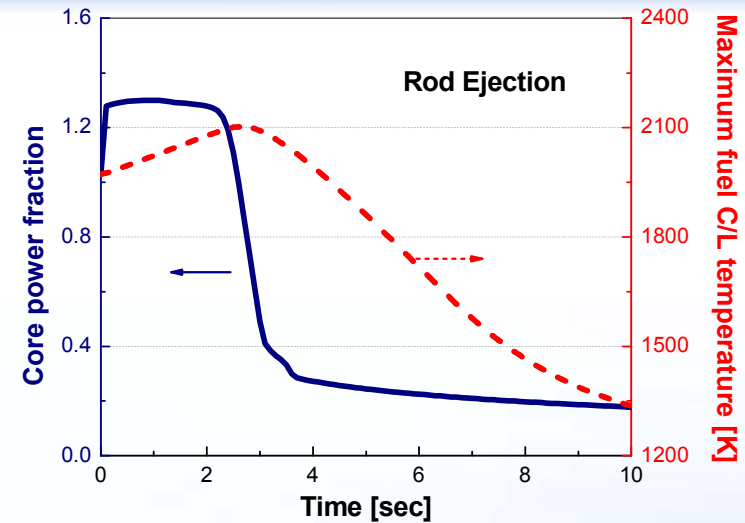
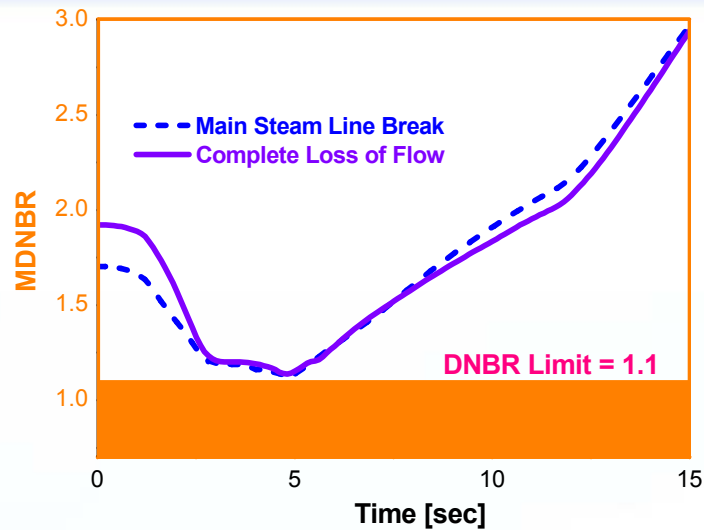
☐ Inherent Safety

- No Large Break: Vessel Penetration < 2" (None from RPV Bottom)
- Large Primary Coolant Inventory
- No Return-to-Power by Excessive Cooling
- Low Vessel Fluence

☐ Engineered Safety Features

- Passive Residual Heat Removal System (4 Train)
 - Natural Circulation Cooling of SG from Secondary Side
- Safety Injection System (4 Train)
 - Direct Vessel Injection from IRWST
- Containment Spray Systems (2 Train)
- Shutdown Cooling System (2 Train)

Accident Analysis



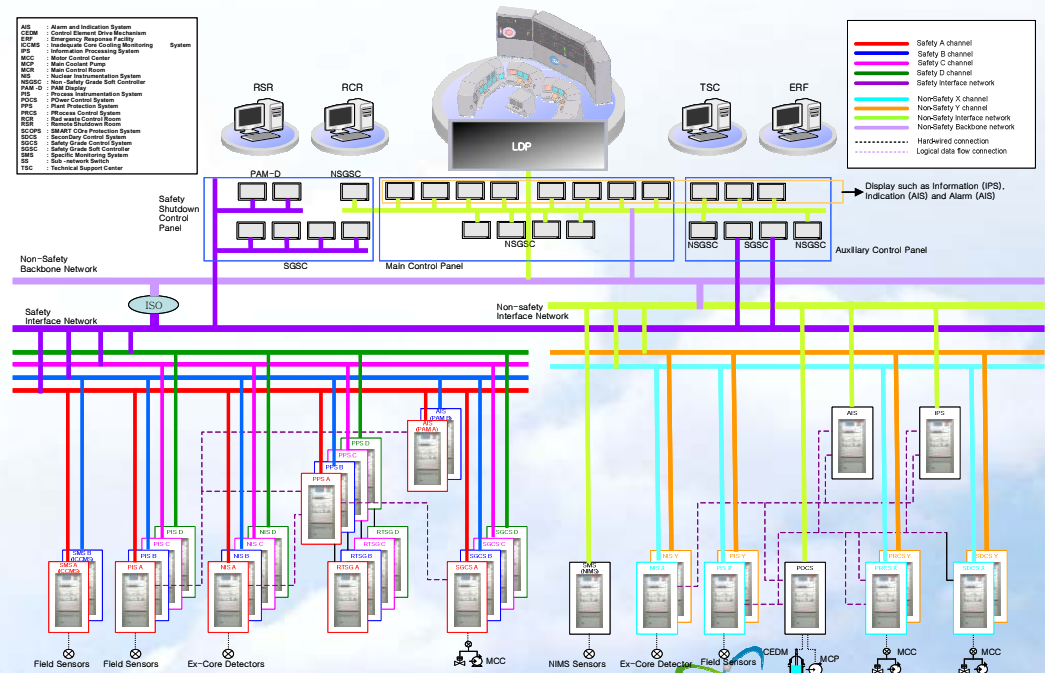
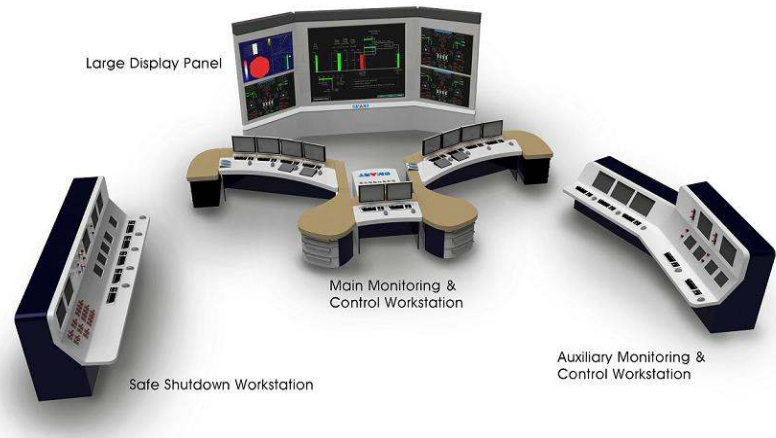
Digital MMIS

❑ Fully Digitalized I&C System: DSP Platform

- **4 Channel Safety/Protection System and Communication**
- **2 Channel Non-Safety System**

❑ Advanced Human-Interface Control Room

- **Ecological Interface Design**
- **Alarm Reduction**
- **Elastic Tile Alarm**



Construction

□ Footprint

- 300 x 300m for Electricity System
- 200 x 300m for Desalination System

□ Construction Period

- 3 yrs

□ Economics (as of '07)

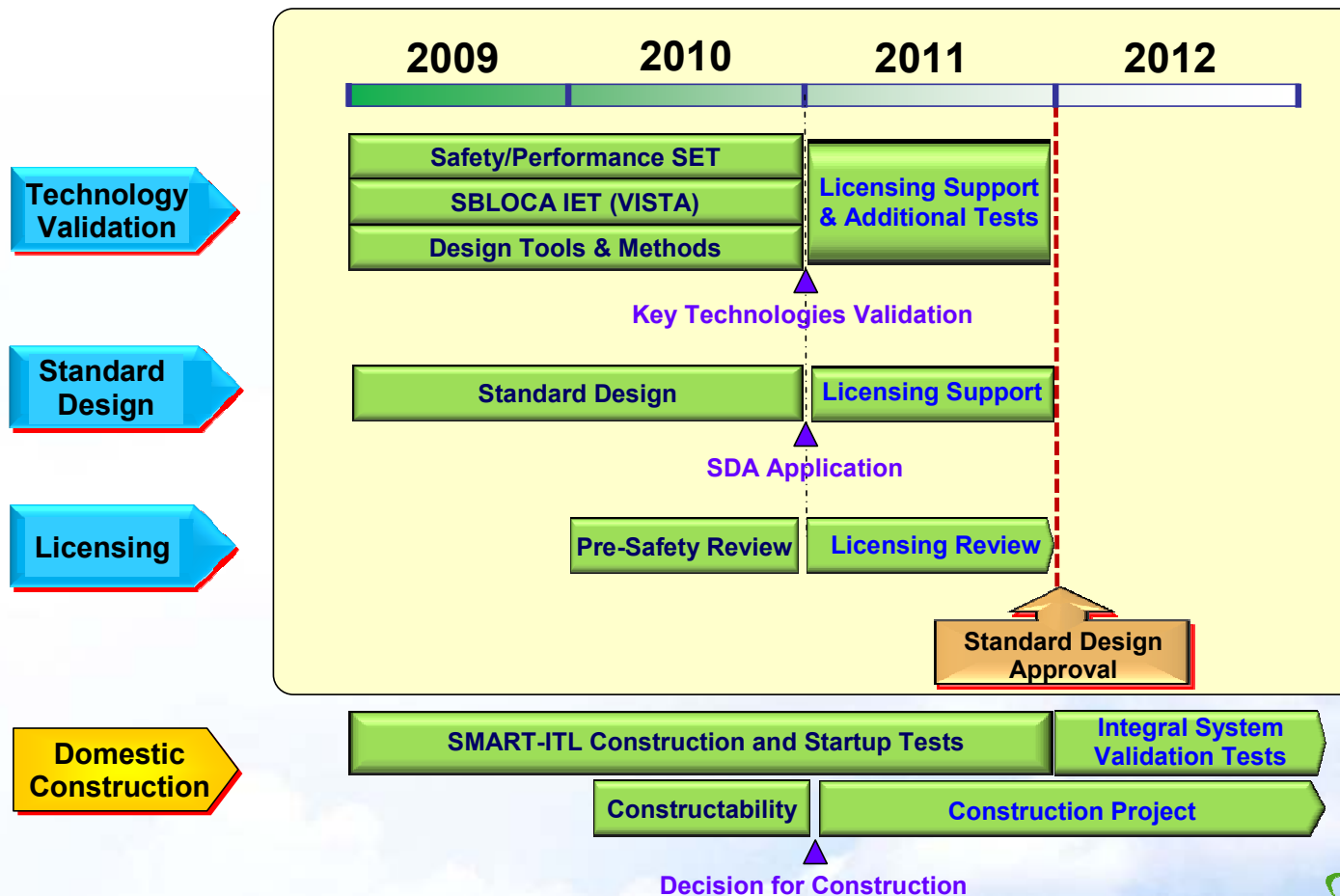
- Construction Cost: \$5000/kWe
- O&M Cost: ~ 6.1¢/kWh (Lower than Hydro Power)



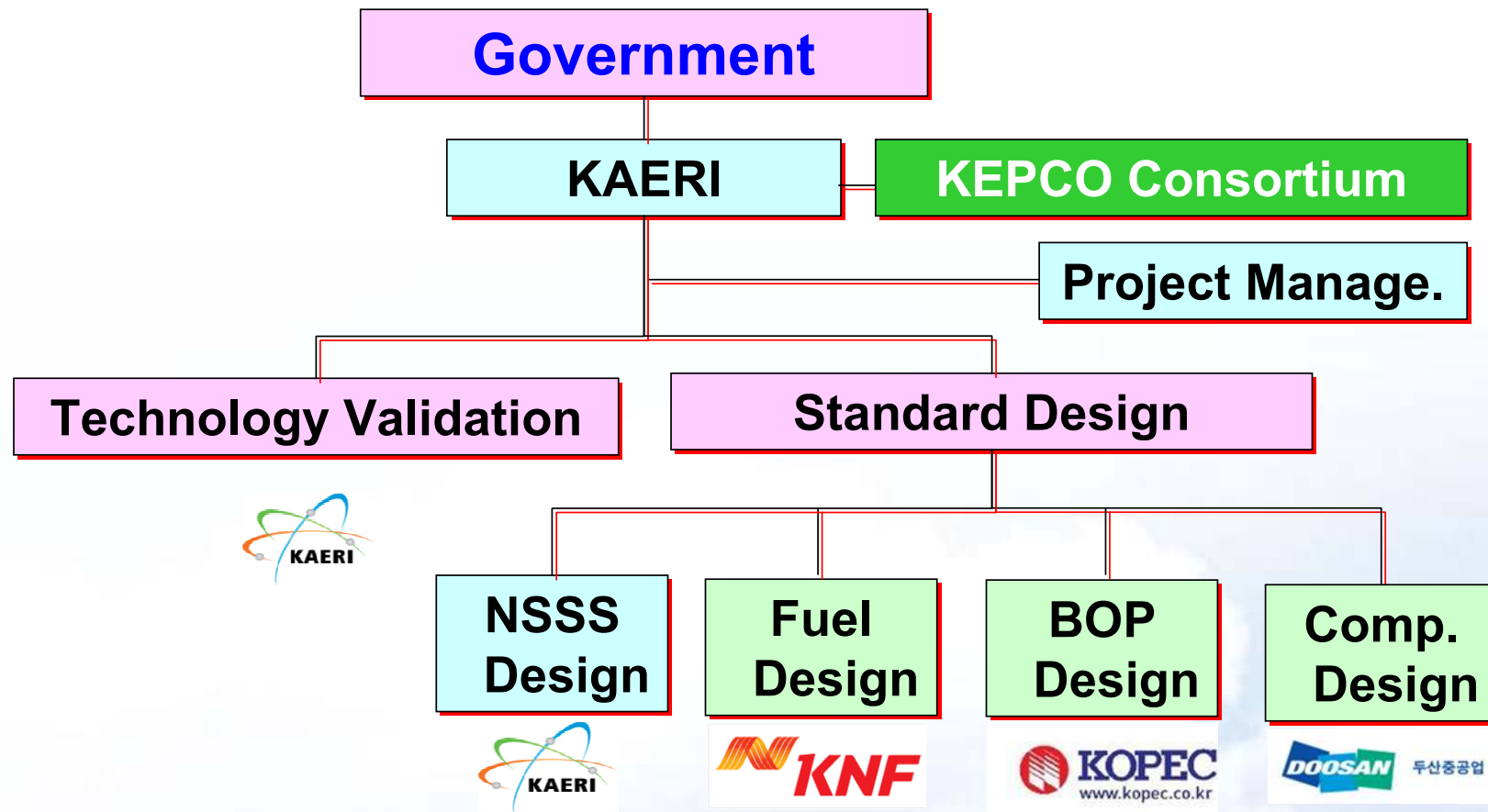
III. SMART Project

$$E = mc^2$$

Standard Design Approval (SDA) by 2011 (256th & 257th Atomic Energy Commission)



Project Organization



- Technology Validation Project: \$58M from Government
- Standard Design Project: \$83M from KEPCO Consortium

SMART Consortium

- KEPCO Consortium was officially Inaugurated on June 14, 2010

KAERI



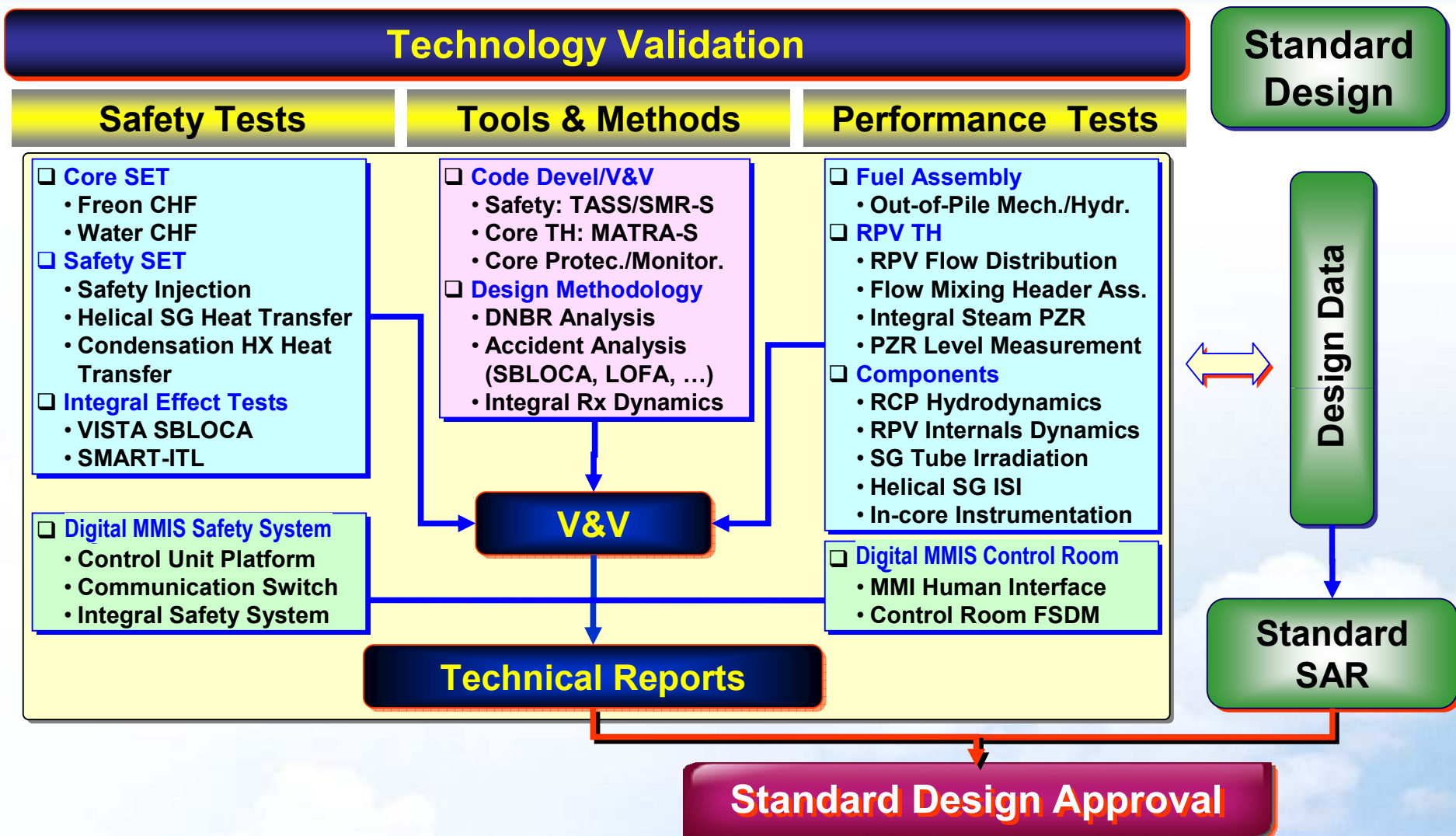
한국원자력연구원
Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute

KEPCO
Consortium

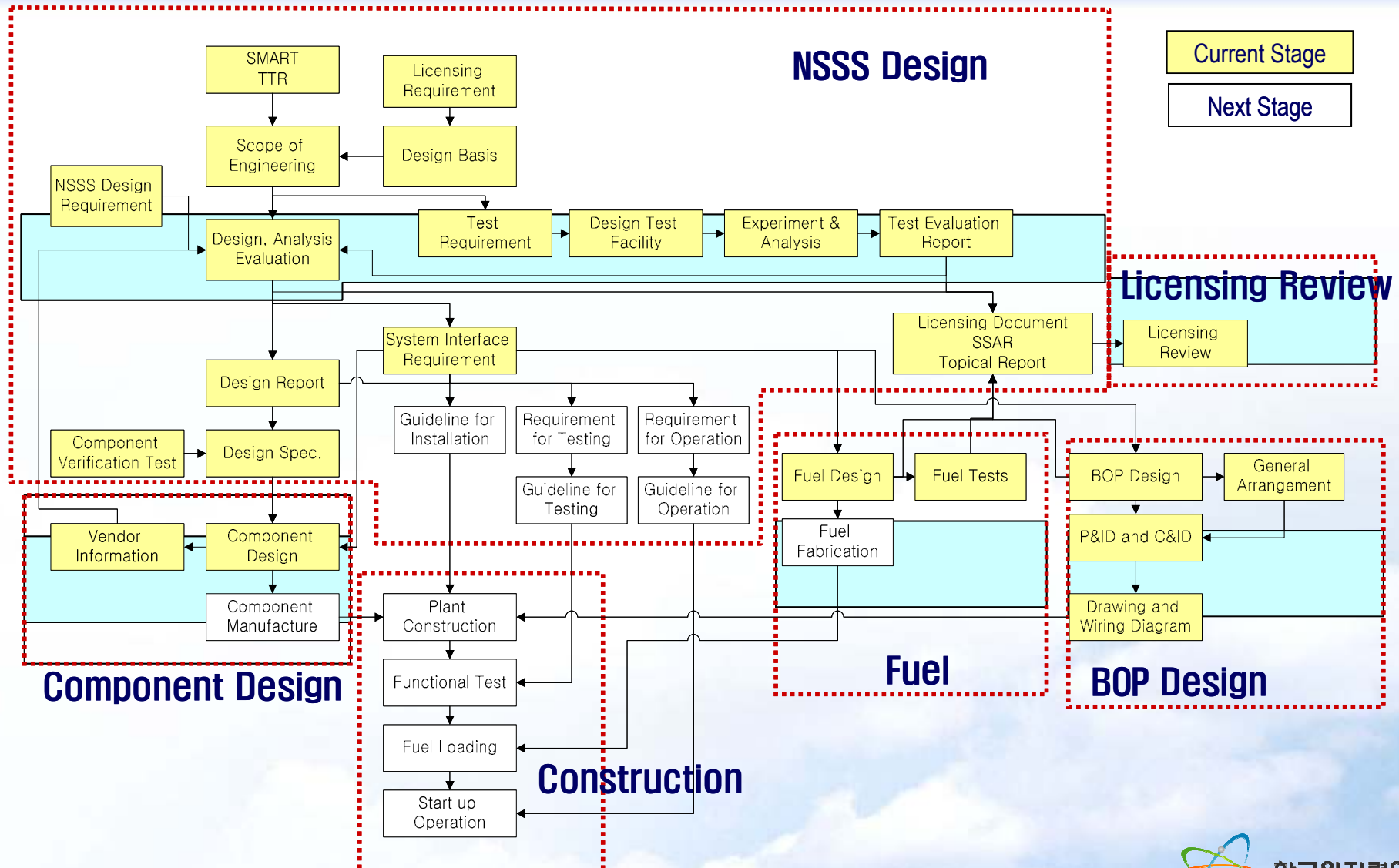


한국원자력연구원
Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute

Technology Validation Project



Standard Design Project



□ Licensing

- **Licensing Authority: MEST technically supported by KINS**
- **Under Pre-Safety Review by KINS in 2010**
- **Standard Design Approval Application by the End of 2010**
- **Standard Design Approval by the End of 2011**

□ Domestic Construction

- **KEPCO is setting up a Plan for Domestic Construction of a FOAK SMART by the End of 2010**
- **Decision for Domestic Construction by Government is expected in 2011, then, Conventional Two-step Licensing will follow**

IV. Summary & Conclusions



- ❑ **SMART is a Viable Option for Early Deployment in Small & Medium Reactor Market**
 - Enhanced Safety & Operability by Advanced Design Features
 - Economic Feasibility
 - Flexible Applications for both Electricity and Heat
 - **Low Risk** by Proven & Fully Validated Technologies
 - **KEPCO Consortium** strengthens the SMART Viability

- ❑ **Certified SMART Design will be available for Commercial Use in 2012 after the SMART Standard Design Approval**

$$E = mc^2$$

SMART

KAERI + KOPEC +
KNF + DOOSAN

**World-Class Technology
Provider**

KEPCO Consortium

**Project Management
Marketing
Financing
Brand Power**

SMART Team will make it SMART



**Thank you
for your attention !**



**Korea Atomic Energy
Research Institute**